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URUGUAY.

*Quarantine regulations on account of plague.*MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, *November 22, 1899.*

SIR: The National Council of Hygiene of Uruguay has just issued a new quarantine ordinance of which the following is the substance:

[Copy and translation.]

The previous ordinances Nos. 25, 28, and 31, of August 26, September 27, and October 23, are abrogated. In future, vessels from ports contaminated by bubonic plague shall be submitted to ten days' observation, and those from suspected ports to five days. Vessels having had cases on board during the voyage, or on their arrival, shall be subject to rigorous disinfection followed by fifteen days' observation. Observation shall count from conclusion of the disinfection. The observation of passengers and disinfection of their luggage shall take place in Flores Island Lazaretto. No vessel shall be admitted to free pratique until conveniently disinfected. The importation of the following articles is forbidden: Fresh hides, fresh remains of animals, wool, hair, feathers, personal or domestic effects, rags in any condition, and worn clothing when their disinfection is not practicable. For the effects of this ordinance, the ports of Oporto, Asuncion, and Santos, are declared infected; and those of Portugal, Paraguay, and Brazil, south of Rio de Janeiro, included, are declared suspected.

It is explained, with relation to the above, that all merchandise from countries afflicted with the plague will be admitted without any restriction, and the articles specified above will be admitted when their disinfection is possible.

In addition to the above, Trieste will be declared infected and all the ports on the east coast of Italy from the Gulf of Venice to the north suspected, this being applicable to all vessels sailing since October 27.

Respectfully,
Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM R. FINCH.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 703, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 5; measles, 2; whooping cough, 2, and 3 from smallpox.

AUSTRALIA—*Queensland—Brisbane*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 107,840. Total number of deaths, 79, including 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BRAZIL—*Santos*.—Five weeks ended November 25, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Eleven deaths from plague.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 447,344. Total number of deaths, 950, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 40; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 17 from smallpox.

Nantes.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 207, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1, and 58 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Nice.—Ten days ended December 10, 1899. Estimated population, 114,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including 1 from enteric fever.

Rouen.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 227, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 48 from phthisis pulmonalis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended November 30, 1899. Estimated population, 135,784. Total number of deaths, 115, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Dresden*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 399,400. Total number of deaths, 575, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 12; whooping cough, 10, and 39 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 9, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 20.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 26.4, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 13.1.

London.—One thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 59; scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 43; whooping cough, 20; enteric fever, 29, and diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 22.4 a thousand. In Greater London 2,505 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 20.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 18 from diphtheria, 16 from measles, 6 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 9, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 5.0, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 67.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 258 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 29; 1 from scarlet fever, and 1 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 9, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 20.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 14.1, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 37.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 611, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 28, and whooping cough, 8.

JAMAICA.—*Kingston*.—Three weeks ended December 16, 1899. Estimated population, 34,314. Number of deaths, not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

Port Antonio.—Three weeks ended December 16, 1899. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended November 15, 1899. Estimated popula-

tion, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 220, including 1 from enteric fever.

NICARAGUA—*San Juan*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious diseases.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended November 18, 1899. Estimated population, 4000. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious diseases.

SPAIN—*Valencia*.—Six weeks ended December 9, 1899. Estimated population, 203,958. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.